

**Environmentally Significant Areas
in the
Fredericton Planning Region
of New Brunswick**

September, 1990

**Environmental Planning and Sciences Branch
New Brunswick Department of the Environment**

Fredericton, New Brunswick

Information Report Number I90-01

INTRODUCTION

This report identifies and provides background information about environmentally significant areas in the Fredericton Planning Region of New Brunswick.

Environmentally significant areas are those areas considered to be ecologically fragile, i.e. providing unique habitats for many of the floral and faunal resources in the Region. Human activities may reduce their suitability as habitat and upset the natural balance or the diversity of their ecosystem.

Data have been gathered from a variety of published and unpublished sources, but mostly from interviews with fish and wildlife biologists, naturalists, botanists, and ornithologists familiar with the resources in the Region. The information provided is based upon current knowledge and in some cases is incomplete. The format used in this report allows for modifications as more data become available.

Eight categories of significant areas were selected as shown on page 3. Each area included in this study is recorded on a description sheet listing its location, size, area description, susceptibility to human impact, and category, and is assigned to one or more categories according to its characteristics. For example, Bear Trap Point is categorized as UB, BB, and W; that is, an area that is, or contains, a wetland, a breeding bird habitat, and a bird feeding or staging habitat.

The location of each area is identified by Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates and the appropriate 1:50,000 scale topographic map. The coordinates locate the approximate centre of the areas with one exception: in the case of rivers, the coordinates of the river mouth are given. The location of sensitive areas identified in the study are indicated on a scale map located in the rear pocket of the report.

A list of principle references is provided in Appendix 1. Current information about any area may be obtained from the sources listed at the bottom of each description sheet.

A detailed description of the eight categories of environmentally significant areas follows.

CATEGORIES OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

<u>AREAS</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Wetlands	W	4
Ecological Reserves	ER	7
Rare and Endangered Species Habitats	RE	8
Breeding Bird Habitats	BB	11
Other Unique Bird Habitats	UB	12
Deer and Moose Wintering Areas	DW	13
Fish Spawning and Nursery Areas	SN	15
Other Unique Freshwater Habitats	UF	16
Other Unique Habitats	O	

WETLANDS (W)

Wetlands are ecosystems characterized by water saturated soils that support both plant and animal life. Wetlands found in New Brunswick include bogs, fens, marshes, swamps, shallow open water, and tidal mud flats.

Wetlands are valuable: their functions include flood control, groundwater control, wildlife habitat, fish habitat, nutrient provision, wild plant crops, recreation, education, and scientific research. They also act as ecological or biological filters to trap pollutants. This may be important in an estuary or similar system.

The key wetlands in the Fredericton Planning Region are found in the interval from the mouth of the Jemseg River to the upper portions of the Portobello Creek. Many species of waterfowl inhabit these quality wetlands. Several species use the marshes during migration and are most numerous during spring and fall. Those remaining to nest include: black duck, blue winged teal, wood duck, ring-necked duck, green-winged teal, American goldeneye, hooded merganser, American widgeon, mallard, and pintail. Shoveler and greater scaup are regular visitors. Transient rarities include snow goose, gadwall, Eurasian widgeon, redhead, barrow's goldeneye, and canvasback.

Flooded fields provide a feeding opportunity for a miscellany of shorebirds including upland sandpiper, ruff, and Wilson's and red-necked phalaropes. Snipe are heard commonly. Black terns arrive in May and cattle egret and glossy ibis are of almost annual occurrence. Common songbirds are yellow warbler, northern waterthrush, American redstart, bobolink, red-winged blackbird, and swamp sparrow.

Several active osprey nests exist in the area. Because the interval from the mouth of the Jemseg river to the upper portion of the Portobello Creek is so extensive, this report divides it into three regions: Grand Lake Meadows, Portobello Creek National Wildlife Area, and the Indian Lake Wetlands. The Portobello Creek Floodplain Forest is also a proposed ecological reserve.

Continued urban expansion can be of serious consequence to wetlands, as can the impact of mining, solid waste disposal, landfill, sewage treatment, and agricultural land reclamation. (The impact of such human activity has been evident upon some of

the marshes in the Region). It is important to note that adverse human encroachment upon waterways may affect the nearby wetlands.

Wetlands considered in this report and their identification numbers are listed below:

- Babbits Marsh - 56
- Bear Trap Point - 26
- Coy Lake - 5
- Foshay Lake Wetlands - 2
- Grand Lake Meadows - 9
- Harts Lake Marsh - 6
- Indian Lake Wetlands - 51
- Oromocto River Floodplain System - 43
- Portobello Creek National Wildlife Area - 50
- Streets Brook - 38
- Sunpoke Lake - 41
- Swan Creek Marsh - 40
- Williamstown Lake Wetlands - 63

ECOLOGICAL RESERVES (ER)

An ecological reserve is a unit of plants, animals, and their physical environment, that is legally protected to keep human interference to an absolute minimum. (Wein, 1975). These reserves are permitted to follow their normal patterns of growth toward a mature ecosystem, and are units of landscape representing the ecological diversity found in New Brunswick. Buffer zones must be included to prevent the encroachment of undesirable human activities. Twenty three areas in the Fredericton Planning Region have been designated as "potential" ecological reserves. Impact on these areas to date has resulted from cattle grazing, wood harvesting, residential development, highway construction, landfills, and tourist disturbance.

The ecological reserves included in this report and their identification numbers are listed below:

Acadia Forest Maple Stand	40
Acadia Forest Balsam Fir Stand	46
Acadia Forest Black Spruce Stand I	39
Acadia Forest Black Spruce Stand III	47
Acadia Forest Maple-Birch Stand	43
Ayer's Lake	29
Bald Peak	65
Blue Mountain Red Pine Stand	66
Bull Pasture Plain	41
Currie Mountain Mixed Wood Stand	13
Gilbert Island Floodplain	31
Long Lake Mixed Wood Stand	30
Moody Hill Deciduous Stand	54
Mountain Brook Mixed Forest	38
Narrows Mountain Sugar Maple-Birch Stand	14

Oak Mountain Hardwood Ridge	53
Payson Lake	55
Phillipstown Blue Heron Nesting Site	8
Portobello Creek Floodplain Forest	54
Shea Lake Hemlock Ridge	61
Stewart Plain Red Pine Stand	64
Sunpoke Lake	35

RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT

In 1974, the province of New Brunswick enacted the Endangered Species Act naming the Canada lynx, eastern panther, peregrine falcon, bald eagle, osprey, and more recently the furbish lousewort as endangered; that is threatened with extinction because of modification or destruction of their habitat, and the impact of disease, over exploitation, predation, toxic chemicals or any combination of these.

The species that will be considered in the report include the bald eagle, osprey, and furbish lousewort. Other species are not discussed. The eastern panther has been reported a number of times throughout the years, but there is no clear evidence that they exist in New Brunswick. It is known that the Canada lynx inhabits extensive tracts of boreal forest and avoids the settled areas of southern New Brunswick. There is no evidence that the peregrine falcon still breeds in the Maritime provinces; however the Canadian Wildlife Service is currently attempting to re-establish a breeding population.

The osprey is neither rare nor restricted in distribution in the province at present and shows no sign of a decline in breeding numbers. Ospreys breed along the coastal areas of the province and inland waterways. In spite of the endangered

status of the bird, its population appears to be increasing, therefore few sites have been designated as sensitive areas, usually only those areas with concentrations of nesting ospreys are considered here.

There are approximately 16 active nests of bald eagles in the Province at this time, all of which have been identified in the report. Located nests are confined to southwestern New Brunswick, between the estuary of the Saint John River and the Maine (USA) border. The bald eagle usually lives near water. Nests are usually constructed near the top of a dominant tree in the forest or in a large solitary tree on intervale land.

The Furbish lousewort is the only plant that is protected by the New Brunswick Endangered Species Act. The entire population which consists of only (3) separate colonies, are native to the Upper Saint John River Valley. Their habitat is limited to areas that are partially shaded between high water river levels and the forest edge. The Furbish lousewort is particularly vulnerable to habitat destruction through flooding, over-collecting and development.

Other species, though not considered rare or endangered are vulnerable to human activities and are included in this category. For these species there exists the possibility of population decline or elimination by exposure or alteration of habitat. These species include the Gaspé shrew and the yellow-nosed or rock vole.

Another species that warrants protection of its habitat is the gray tree frog which has only been found in one area in the Province.

Following is a list of rare and endangered species habitat listed in the report:

Barkers Point	19
Cox Mountain	53
East Grand Lake	25
French Island	1
Grassy Lake	11
Little River	59
Moody Hill	54
Moose Mountain	51
Mud Lake	17
Oromocto Lake	18
Plaster Rock Limestone Cliffs	62
Plymouth Woods	56
Shea Lake	61
Sisson Branch Reservoir	60
Sisson Branch Reservoir Gorge	67
Spednic Lake	23
Tobique Valley	68

BREEDING BIRD HABITAT (BB)

The excellent quality of wetland habitat in the Fredericton Planning Region is very important to breeding birds, mostly waterfowl and colonial nesting birds. The interval from the mouth of the Jemseg River to the upper portions of the Portobello Creek is one of the richest lowlands in Eastern Canada and is unique in the Maritimes for its exceptionally diverse bird population. These include black duck, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, ring-necked duck, common goldeneye, common and hooded merganser, Virginia rails, pied-billed grebe, great blue heron, osprey, wood duck, American widgeon, mallard, and pintail; all remain to nest in this region. The estuary of the Saint John River is a fine osprey nesting area. The quality of breeding bird habitat in the wetlands produced by drainages of the lakes and rivers in the region, ranges from good to excellent.

Breeding bird habitats considered here are:

Babbits Marsh	50
Balm of Gilead Cove	27
Bear Trap Point	26
Foshay Lake Wetlands	2
Goat Island	4
Grand Lake Meadows	9
Grimross Island	3
Indian Lake Wetlands	45
Lower Gagetown Black Tern Colony	7
Magaguadavic Lake	28

Odell Park	21
Oromocto River Floodplain System	37
Ox Island	33
Phillipstown Blue Heron Nesting Site	8
Portobello Creek Wetland	44
Sisson Branch Reservoir	60
Sisson Branch Reservoir Gorge	67
Streets Brook	32
Sugar Island	16
Williamstown Lake Wetlands	57

OTHER UNIQUE BIRD HABITAT (UB)

Certain areas in the Fredericton Planning Region provide important bird habitat other than those used for breeding. These include areas used for feeding, staging and wintering. The excellent wetland habitat in the region, especially the area from the mouth of the Saint John River to the upper portions of Portobello Creek, provides a feeding opportunity for a variety of shorebirds. Many species of waterfowl use the Saint John River and its marshes during migration. Some birds winter on the portions of the river that remain ice free, such as at Florenceville, and below the Mactaquac Dam. Impact on these habitats to date have resulted from residential development, cattle grazing, logging, and use of recreational vehicles.

The unique bird habitats described in the report are:

Babbits Marsh	50
Balm of Gilead Cove	27
Bear Trap Point	26
Foshay Lake Wetlands	2
Fredericton Wildlife Management Area	20
Gilbert Island Floodplain	31
Goat Island	4
Grand Lake Meadows	9
Grand Point	10
Grimross Island	3
Indian Lake Wetlands	45
Lower Gagetown Black Tern Colony	7
Mactaquac Dam	15
McAdam Bird Sanctuary	22
Odell Park	21

Oromocto River Floodplain System	37
Phillipstown Blue Heron Nesting Site	8
Portobello Creek Wetland	44
Sisson Branch Reservoir Gorge	67
Sugar Island	16
Williamstown Lake Wetlands	57

DEER AND MOOSE WINTERING AREAS (DW)

Throughout New Brunswick, deer and moose tend to concentrate, in the winter, in traditional areas known as "deer yards" for the purpose of obtaining shelter and food. The size and location of these areas are influenced from year to year by the severity of the weather, changing habitat and food availability. The Fredericton Planning Region contains some 170 yards. Due to the large number, only those areas which are included in other categories will be described in detail; other important wintering areas are identified in the table following.

Deer and moose in this region tend to begin yarding in early December due to climatic conditions, such as temperature and snowfall accumulation. All yards, regardless of location, area or deer and moose population size, are sensitive to human activities such as urban sprawl, forest degradation, highway construction and snowmobiling.

The deer and moose wintering areas considered in detail are:

Magaguadavic Lake	28
Portobello Creek Wetland	44
Little Kedron Lake	24
Shea Lake	61
Skiff Lake	12
Sisson Branch Reservoir	60
Sisson Branch Reservoir Gorge	67
Williamstown Lake Wetlands	57

DEER AND MOOSE WINTERING AREAS

<u>WINTERING AREA</u>	<u>MAP #</u>	<u>UTM COORDINATES</u>	<u>AREA (Ha)</u>
Campbell River Right Hand Branch	210/2	19,653000,5212200	98.8
Beaver Brook	21J/14	19,629400,5183700	126.4
Little Northeast Clearwater Brook	21J/15	19,663000,5184600	139.3
Clearwater Brook	21J/1	19,659900,5185100	175.2
Otter Brook	21J/14	19,630500,5194700	85.6
Little Wapske River	21J/14	19,632100,5193300	116.0
Oven Rock Brook	21J/14	19,632500,5190900	293.2
Gulquac Lake	21J/15	19,657400,5199500	44.6
Gulquac River	21J/15	19,653500,5198300	118.3
North Branch Gulquac River	21J/14	19,631800,5204900	83.5
Phillips Brook	210/3	19,631000,5210800	45.3
Four Mile Brook	210/3	19,634300,5209500	72.6
Craig Brook	210/3	19,636900,5209500	96.2
Legace Brook	210/3	19,638800,5213800	44.7
Upper North Branch Gulquac River	210/3	19,637500,5208500	110.3
Sisson Brook	210/3	19,620100,5212100	54.7
Right Hand Branch Burntland Brook	210/3	19,625000,5213800	23.0
Right Hand Branch Tobique River	210/2	19,639500,5233900	514.3
Lower Right Hand Branch Two Brooks	210/3	19,628800,5218000	76.2
Middle Right Hand Branch Two Brooks	210/3	19,628800,5221600	98.0
Dead Brook	210/3	19,637000,5223700	41.4
River Dee	210/3	19,650800,5217300	56.9
South Dead Brook	210/3	19,640200,5220600	95.9
Big Brook	210/3	19,616000,5228800	126.5
Lower Right Branch Cedar Brook	210/3	19,617500,5221200	125.3
Upper Right Branch Two Brooks	210/3	19,627100,5226300	48.3
Haley Brook	210/3	19,631800,5227300	86.9
Hutchinson Brook	210/3	19,638900,5229200	57.0
Jummet Brook	210/2	19,652800,5225800	377.9
McDougall Brook	210/6	19,641000,5239700	106.9
Wolverton Brook	210/6	19,643800,5243300	56.9
Right Hand Branch Waters Brook	210/6	19,646300,5243300	72.7
Cedar Brook	210/6	19,636800,5245200	77.0
Little Tobique River	210/6	19,637700,5245300	94.7
Nowlan Brook	210/6	19,628700,5246800	96.7
Tidley Brook	21J/14	19,649300,5192700	28.3
River De Chute Forks	21J/14	19,642200,5191000	157.0
Shea Lake	21J/14	19,625000,5190400	61.9
Stewart Plain	21J/14	19,632300,5191900	53.7
Sisson Gorge	210/6	19,633100,5235800	80.8
Sisson Branch Reservoir	210/6	19,629500,5240500	5916.4

Note: For further information on these areas, please contact the Department of Natural Resources and Energy.

FISH SPAWNING AND NURSERY AREAS (SN)

Essentially all rivers in the Fredericton Planning Region have value for sport fish. However, those which are important to Atlantic salmon are considered to be particularly unique. Spawning and nursery areas are critical to the survival and perpetuation of the Atlantic salmon and stream or river bed is a requirement for adequate rearing habitat. The Fredericton Planning Region includes 2 main rivers that along with their main tributaries support runs of spawning salmon. In most instances, the entire stretch of a river, as given here, is considered significant since individual segments of sites have not been identified at this time. Any obstacles to the upstream migration of salmon can influence the production of the rivers. Human activities of concern on these rivers to date have included urbanization, municipal and industrial waste disposals, landfills, mining and incidental catch in the commercial fishery.

Main tributaries providing fish spawning and nursery habitat are:

Becaguimec
 Burnthill Brook
 Bartholomew
 Campbell
 Clearwater Brook
 Dungarvon
 Gaspereau
 Little Tobique
 Magaguadavic
 Mamozekel
 Meduxnekeag
 Nashwaak
 North Branch of S W Miramichi
 Oromocto
 Presque Isle
 Renous
 Rocky Brook
 Salmon
 Sisters Brook
 South Branch of S W Miramichi
 Tobique

Fish spawning and nursery areas described further in this report are:

Little River	49
Main Southwest Miramichi	69
Sisson Branch Reservoir	60

OTHER UNIQUE FRESHWATER HABITATS (UF)

Freshwater lakes in the region are important and unique for a variety of reasons and are all considered to be environmentally sensitive. The Fredericton Planning Region contains more lakes than any other Planning Region in the Province. Some are especially significant in that they provide coldwater habitat for important species of fish. Natural or man induced eutrophication (enrichment) can degrade coldwater lakes to the point where certain populations of fish can no longer survive. Thus, these environs become increasingly important and environmentally sensitive.

The unique freshwater habitats listed in the report are:

Ayers Lake	29
East Grand Lake	25
Little Kendron Lake	24
Magaguadavic Lake	28
Moose Mountain Lake	52
Oromocto Lake	18
Sisson Branch Reservoir	60
Skiff Lake	12

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

QUEENS COUNTY

<u>AREA</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
French Island	1	22
Foshay Lake Wetlands	2	23
Grimross Island	3	24
Goat Island	4	25
Coys Lake	5	26
Harts Lake Marsh	6	27
Lower Gagetown Black Tern Colony	7	28
Phillipstown Blue Heron Nesting Site	8	29
Grand Lake Meadows	9	30
Grand Point	10	31

FRENCH ISLAND - 1County: Queens Parish: CambridgeUTM Coordinates: 21 G/9 19,726300,5069900Category: RE

Description of Area:

There is an active nest of bald eagles on this small Island in Foshay Lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

FOSHAY LAKE WETLANDS - 2

County: Queen's Parish: Cambridge
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16, 21 G/9 19,725600,5071200
Category: W, UB, BB

Description of Area:

This is a marshy lake surrounded by rich wetlands , covering in total 3029 ha . This area is excellent waterfowl and aquatic furbearer habitat and includes many of the species found in the Grand Lake Wetlands. This is one of the most frequently used brood-rearing covers as well as the most important area used by the blue-winged teal broods based upon number per acre. This 3029 ha marsh is of great value as a moulting area.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

Pearce

Busby

GRIMROSS ISLAND -3County: Queen's Parish: GagetownUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19,720500,5078500Category: UB, BB

Description of Area:

This 555 ha island is excellent for waterfowl production. There are only 24 ha of marsh but the remaining fields and woodlands are important for nesting.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

GOAT ISLAND -4County: Queen's Parish: CanningUTM Coordinates: 21 J/1 19,731100,509950Category: UB, BB

Description of Area:

This is a small island on Grand Lake at the mouth of Cumberland Bay. Terns and double-breasted cormorants nest on the island.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Pearce

COYS LAKE -5County: Queen's Parish: GagetownUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19,717700,5078000Category: W

Description of Area:

Coys Lake is a shallow water system surrounded by a high quality marsh. It is part of 612 ha marsh complex which includes Harts lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

MacInnis

HARTS LAKE MARSH -6County: Queen's Parish: GagetownUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.718900.5075100Category: W

Description of Area:

The south end of this lake is part of a high quality 612 ha marsh system surrounding Hart and Coy Lakes. This privately owned area is suitable habitat for waterfowl and aquatic furbearers.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

MacInnis

LOWER GAGETOWN BLACK TERN COLONY -7County: Queen's Parish: GagetownUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.722400.5071900Category: UB. BB

Description of Area:

This small wetland is just south of the Lower Gagetown Ferry terminal on the west bank of the Saint John River. This is one of the few areas in the province where black terns and some types of rails nest.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Pearce

PHILLIPSTOWN BLUE HERON NESTING SITE - 8

County: Queens Parish: Johnston
UTM Coordinates: 21 H/13, 21 I/4 20,286400,5098200
Category: ER(4), BB, UB

Description of Area:

This 8 ha forest community supports a large nesting colony of great blue herons. This coniferous stand is composed of jack pine, black spruce, and red spruce. Herons have returned to this nesting site for the past twenty to thirty years. When the herons are approached by humans they react by flying away from their nests, returning some time later. Many trees have died as a result of the herons' guano.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

GRAND LAKE MEADOWS -9County: Sunbury/ Queen's Parish: Sheffield/ CanningUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19,716000,5083000Category: W, UB, BBDescription of Area:

This area lies within the most extensive realm of aquatic habitat in the region and contains some of the most important duck breeding areas in the province. Bodies of water include Dykeman Lake, Jemseg River, the southwest end of Grand Lake, Maquapit Lake, and French Lake. The quality of the habitat ranges from medium to excellent with the best areas along and at the mouth of the Jemseg River and the southwest end of Maquapit Lake. This area serves as an important region for aquatic furbearers and contains an exceptional bird population including a large population of geese (Canada geese primarily during spring migrations) and a wide variety of ducks, northern shoveler, greater scaup, hooded merganser and others.

Source of Information

Publications:

Environment Canada 1985

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

Pearce

Busby

GRAND POINT -10County: Queens Parish: CanningUTM Coordinates: 21G/16 19,726600,5088300Category: UB

Description of Area:

This peninsula extending out from Douglas Harbour into Grand Lake is a privately owned area significant for terns and shorebirds.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Pearce

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

YORK COUNTY

<u>AREAS</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Grassy Lake	11	33
Skiff Lake	12	34
Currie Mountain Mixed Wood Stand	13	35
Narrows Mountain Sugar Maple-Beech Stand	14	36
Mactaquac Dam	15	37
Sugar Island	16	38
Mud Lake	17	39
Oromocto Lake	18	40
Barkers Point Gray Tree Frog Site	19	41
Fredericton Wildlife Management Area	20	42
Odell Park	21	43
McAdam Bird Sanctuary	22	44
Spednic Lake	23	45
Little Kedron Lake	24	46
East Grand Lake	25	47
Bear Trap Point	26	48
Balm of Gilead Cove	27	49
Magaguadavic Lake	28	50
Ayers Lake	29	51
Long Lake Mixed Wood Stand	30	52
see also:		
Main Southwest Miramichi	69	94

GRASSY LAKE -11County: York Parish: CanterburyUTM Coordinates: 21 G/14 19.618000,5073900Category: RE

Description of Area:

A pair of bald eagles nest on the shore of this marshy lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

SKIFF LAKE -12

County: York Parish: Canterbury
UTM Coordinates: 21G/13 19,614600,5075000
Category: UF, DW

Description of Area:

The 21,265 m of shoreline on this 3832 ha lake are mostly Crown Land. The lake is being stocked with landlocked Atlantic salmon, brook trout, small-mouth bass, and rainbow smelt. A small deer yard is located on the west side of the lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

Reid

CURRIE MOUNTAIN MIXED WOOD STAND -13

County: York Parish: Douglas
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/15 19,673800,5094400
Category: ER(86)

Description of Area:

This typical mixed wood forest, situated on a rocky knoll, consists primarily of sugar maple, white pine, and red oak. Currie Mountain, a small volcanic plug, is of geological interest. This 19 ha area is privately owned. Highway realignment has cut into this area on one side.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

NARROWS MOUNTAIN SUGAR MAPLE-BEECH STAND -14

County: York Parish: Douglas
UTM Coordinates: 21 J/6 19,649800.5128200
Category: ER(9)

Description of Area:

This area is a northern tolerant sugar maple-beech association. Sugar maple trees are approximately 25 cm in diameter and 18 m high and the beech trees can be up to 46 cm in diameter. This area should be protected to preserve an ecosystem of the northern tolerant hardwood forest that is being seriously threatened by pressure from the forest industry. This stand comprises 42 ha of Crown land.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

MACTAQUAC DAM -15County: York Parish: Bright/ KingsclearUTM Coordinates: 21 G/15 19.665400.5090900Category: UB

Description of Area:

This area consists of the water and shore of the Saint John River, extending approximately 1 km below the Mactaquac dam. This location provides winter habitat for duck (common merganser, common and Barrows goldeneye) and bald eagles.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Pearce

SUGAR ISLAND GROUP -16County: York Parish: Douglas/ Kingsclear/BrightUTM Coordinates: 21 G/15 19,670000,5094000Category: BB, UB

Description of Area:

These five islands above Fredericton in the Saint John River (Savage Island, 807 ha; Sugar Island, 2637 ha; Merrithew Island, 420 ha; Shore Island, 257 ha; and Keswick Island, 555 ha) are important to breeding waterfowl. Although there are no marshlands present, ponds on the islands and numerous backwaters along the river provide good habitat. The value of this area has probably been reduced by extreme and frequent water level fluctuations caused by the Mactaquac dam.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

MUD LAKE -17County: York Parish: CanterburyUTM Coordinates: 21 G/13 19.614000.5076700Category: RE

Description of Area:

A pair of bald eagles nest on the shore of this marshy lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

OROMOCTO LAKE -18

County: York Parish: Manners Sutton / New Maryland
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/10 21 G/11 19.656000.5050000
Category: RE. UF

Description of Area:

Two pairs of bald eagles nest on the shoreline of this lake. It is stocked with landlocked Atlantic salmon, brook trout and lake trout. This area is mainly Crown land and consists of 153,185 ha, of which 29,037 ha is lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

BARKER'S POINT - 19

County: York Parish: City of Fredericton
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/15 19.684400.5091700
Category: RE

Description of Area:

A population of gray tree frogs (the only one known in New Brunswick) is located in a number of ponds in an overgrown abandoned gravel pit that occupies approximately 16 ha. The gray tree frog is threatened with extirpation in New Brunswick through loss of habitat. The New Brunswick population is isolated by approximately 100 km from the contiguous range of the species.

Sources of Information

Publications:

McAlpine 1979

Clayden 1984

Personal Communication:

McAlpine

FREDERICTON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA -20County: York Parish: City of FrederictonUTM Coordinates: 21 G/15 19.683800,5090900Category: UB

Description of Area:

The 120 ha Fredericton Wildlife Management Area is a quiet, essentially natural place close to the city centre. A rich spectrum of habitat is embraced on the whole: sand bar, muddy shore, tangle and thicket, deciduous bottom land wood, field, and residential garden. Two hundred and four species of birds have been reliably identified in the area. Relative rarities include leach's storm petrel, golden eagle, and western kingbird. A considerable number of mammals, reptiles, and amphibians has also been reported. Raw sewage was once pumped directly into the river in this area but the establishment of a treatment facility in 1970 has ensured a much cleaner river.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Pearce 1985

Personal Communication:

Pearce

ODELL PARK -21

County: York Parish: City of Fredericton
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/15 19,680500,5091300
Category: UB, BB

Description of Area:

This wildland recreational area comprises 120 ha and includes a variety of forest habitat including an example of the Great Northern Hardwood Forest characterized by beech and rock maple. A relatively undisturbed old growth stand of large hemlocks is an outstanding feature. The park is habitat for songbirds during the migration and nesting seasons. Great-crested flycatcher, wood thrush, black-throated blue warbler, northern oriole, and scarlet tanager may reliably be found, a combination rare in New Brunswick.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Environment Canada 1985

Personal Communication:

Pearce

MCADAM BIRD SANCTUARY -22County: York Parish: McAdamUTM Coordinates: 21G/11 19.630300, 5049500Category: UB

Description of Area:

The McAdam bird sanctuary was started in 1956 to protect the Canada geese that migrated there annually. The pond is 1.2 km long and 0.4 km wide with two islands. The common loon and various ducks are also found there.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Sangster

SPEDNIC LAKE -21County: York Parish: MacAdamUTM Coordinates: 21 G/11 21 G/12 19.616900.5051500Category: RE

Description of Area:

There are at least three active bald eagles nests on this lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

SECOND KEDRON LAKE -24County: York Parish: New MarylandUTM Coordinates: 21G/10 584/433Category: UF, DWDescription of Area:

One of the few lakes in the world where burrballs (Kedron balls) are produced. This requires the proper meteorological conditions, the right lake depth, and the proper sediment on the lake bottom. Burrballs are perfectly round balls formed from sediment on the bottom of the lake. The Department of Forests, Mines and Energy stocks the lake with brook trout annually. A moderate sized deer yard exists on the southeast corner of the lake.

Sources of InformationPublications:Personal Communication:

Ayer

Stocek

Reid

EAST GRAND LAKE -25County: York Parish: North LakeUTM Coordinates: 21 G/12. 21 G/13 19,595300,5067000Category: RE, UF

Description of Area:

There are a couple of active bald eagles' nests on this 39,637 ha lake. It is stocked with Atlantic salmon and brook trout and includes lake trout and small mouth bass.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

BEAR TRAP POINT -26County: York Parish: North LakeUTM Coordinates: 21 G/13 19.603200.5081500Category: UB, BB, W

Description of Area:

A notable bird population exists on the north end of First Eel Lake. Bald eagles roost, ospreys nest, and scarlet tanagers, wood duck and pied billed grebes breed in the area. There are six pairs of loons on the lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Kimball

BALM OF GILEAD COVE -27

County: York Parish: North Lake
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/13 21 G/12 19.595300.5067000
Category: BB, UB

Description of Area:

A small freshwater cove of East Grand Lake. The area is dominated by huge sugar maples, hemlock, and yellow birch. The beach is cobblestone and the water is very clear. Loons breed in this area and there is a bald eagle's nest on the cove. This is a scenic, totally undeveloped area. The area is Crown land, leased by Georgia Pacific.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Kimball

MAGAGUADAVIC LAKE -28

County: York Parish: Prince William
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/11, 21 G/14 19.640000.5064000
Category: UF, BB, DW

Description of Area:

There is a common tern colony on the shore of this 14,798 ha lake. The lake is mostly privately owned and has been stocked with landlocked salmon annually since 1978 by the Department of Forests, Mines and Energy. It was also stocked with rainbow smelt in the late 1970's, but this is no longer being practised. There are two deer yards around this lake; one is situated on the southeast side by the dam, and a smaller one located on the northwest portion of the lake.

Sources of informationPublications:Personal Communication:

Stocek

Cronin

Reid

AYERS LAKE -29

County: Carleton/York Parish: Northampton/Southampton
UTM Coordinates: 21J/3 19,628500,5117600
Category: UF,ER (25)

Description of Area:

A clear high elevation (193 m) lake surrounded by an old conifer forest. This area has exceptionally old forests with outstanding hardwood and softwood stands. Some of the eastern hemlock exceed 230 years of age, and some white cedar exceed 150 years of age. This site has not experienced any major disturbance for at least 200 years. This lake is very cold and deep and contains large lake trout as well as a isolated population of togue. This privately owned area of 70 ha is a beautiful wilderness area that is virtually undisturbed.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Kimball

Personal Communication:

LONG LAKE MIXED WOOD STAND - 30County: York/Carleton Parish: Douglas/BrightonUTM Coordinates: 21J/6 19,638800,5134000Category: ER(10)

Description of Area:

A mixture of lowland softwoods and old growth hardwood ridges. The area has a wide range of habitat including forests, bogs, marshes, lakes, springs, and streams. This is one of the least disturbed areas in this part of the province, and boasts exceptionally numerous and diverse habitat. The stand is 325 ha in area, all of it being Crown land.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

SUNBURY COUNTY

<u>AREA</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Gilbert Island Floodplain	31	54
Streets Brook	32	55
Ox Island	33	56
Swan Creek Marsh	34	57
Sunpoke Lake	35	58
Thatch Island	36	59
Oromocto River Floodplain System	37	60
Mountain Brook Mixed Forest	38	61
Acadia Forest Black Spruce Stand I	39	62
Acadia Forest Maple Stand	40	63
Bull Pasture Bog	41	64
Acadia Forest Black Spruce Stand II	42	65
Acadia Forest Maple-Birch Stand	43	66
Portobello Creek Wetland	44	67
Indian Lake Wetlands	45	68
Acadia Forest Balsam Fir Stand	46	69
Acadia Forest Black Spruce Stand III	47	70
Portobello Creek Floodplain Forest	48	71
Little River	49	72
Babbits Marsh	50	73

GILBERT ISLAND FLOODPLAIN -31County: Sunbury Parish: BurtonUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.708500.5084500Category: ER(8). UB

Description of Area:

A 240 ha river island floodplain, supporting lush vegetation. Forest areas and meadowlands are extensive, and the species composition is exceptionally diverse. Many species found on the island are rare in other areas of the province: silver maple and butternut are only two of these. The forest canopy is of a high average height (26 m), and some American elms reach a height of 30 m. The island boasts a large waterfowl population, especially during migratory periods. Gilbert Island has been heavily disturbed. Serious overgrazing by cattle has eliminated tree regeneration and many of the trees have been cut down.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

STREETS BROOK -12

County: Sunbury Parish: Burton
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.699900.5081900
Category: BB

Description of Area:

There are 131 ha of highly productive marsh on Streets Brook. It is a roosting site for wood ducks and suitable habitat for aquatic furbearers.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

OX ISLAND -11County: Sunbury Parish: BurtonUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.708000.5083500Category: BB

Description of Area:

This 472 ha island provides excellent waterfowl nesting habitat. It includes 27 ha of marsh; the remaining area consists of fields and forest.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

SWAN CREEK MARSH -34

County: Sunbury Parish: Burton
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.712500, 5081500
Category: W

Description of Area:

There are 158 ha of marsh along Swan Lake. The Swan Creek Marsh, on the north end of the lake immediately below the Saint John River, is excellent habitat for waterfowl and aquatic furbearers.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

SUNPOKE LAKE -35County: Sunbury Parish: LincolnUTM Coordinates: 21 G/15. 21 G/10 19.689500.5071800Category: ER(77). W

Description of Area:

A freshwater marsh and lake. The shallow lake and bordering marsh are located on the floodplain of the Oromocto River. The vegetation is dominated by sedge, bulrush, and wild rice. Various plant communities, ranging from aquatic to willow shrub and maple woodland, are present. This is an excellent representative of a freshwater marsh ecosystem, supporting waterfowl and aquatic furbearers. The area has been commercially harvested for wild rice.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

THATCH ISLAND -36County: Sunbury Parish: LincolnUTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19,695100,5081100Category: W

Description of Area:

A 306 ha island with two small marshy areas. Habitat on this island is good.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

OROMOCTO RIVER FLOODPLAIN SYSTEM -37County: Sunbury Parish: Lincoln/ Burton/ Blissville/ GladstoneUTM Coordinates: 21 G/10, 21 G/15 19,69000,5069000Category: W, UB, BBDescription of Area:

A very important and extensive region of lowlands and lakes bordering the Oromocto River. Open water covers 5021 ha, marsh covers 12,054 ha, and hardwood swamp covers 2,763 ha . This combination creates an excellent habitat for waterfowl and aquatic furbearers. Lakes include Sunpoke, French and several small lakes scattered to the north and south. The best habitats are found one mile below the junction of Farnham Brook, Waasis Creek, and Rusagonis River upstream to a mile above Sunpoke Lake, and the region surrounding the junction of the Northwest and South Oromocto Rivers from Brizley Stream to Mersereau Stream.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

Choate

MOUNTAIN BROOK MIXED FOREST -38County: Sunbury Parish: MaugervilleUTM Coordinates: 21 J/8 19.728000.5137600Category: ER(37)

Description of Area:

A mature mixed forest of large old trees. Black spruce and white and yellow birch, the principal tree species, average 30 cm in diameter. The area has been only slightly disturbed by man. It is one of the few old growth stands left in this part of the province. All 65 ha are Crown land.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

ACADIA FOREST BLACK SPRUCE STAND -39

County: Sunbury Parish: Maugerville
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.706700,5095300
Category: ER(79)

Description of Area:

A fine representative of a black spruce forest, virtually undisturbed since its establishment as a reserve by the Acadia Forest Experimental Station. The 27 ha area is owned by the Federal Government.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

ACADIA FOREST MAPLE STAND-40County: Sunbury Parish: MaugervilleUTM Coordinates: 21 J/1 19,706400,5099300Category: ER(84)

Description of Area

A sugar maple-red maple forest community. The terrain is flat to gently undulating. The dominant tree species is red maple averaging 30 cm. in diameter and 15 m in height. This area has been undisturbed since its establishment as a reserve by the Acadia Forest Experimental Station. It is a good example of a sugar maple-red maple association. The Federal Government owns the 23 ha stand.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

BULL PASTURE BOG -41

County: Sunbury Parish: Maugerville
UTM Coordinates: 21 J/1 19,707400,5102000
Category: ER(83)

Description of Area:

This is a large (403 ha) raised sphagnum bog with two main cupolas and various lagg and flack areas. The bog is species poor compared to coastal bogs. This is an excellent example of a bog developed under continental conditions of considerable seasonal temperature fluctuations. Several unique species are found in the bog, including the rare Splachnum pennsylvanicum (the only New Brunswick record; last collected in Nova Scotia in 1892), the uncommon grass pink Calopogon tuberosus, and three Lepidopterans infrequently encountered in New Brunswick: Oeneis jutta ascerta, Incisalia nippon clarki and Euphyes bimacula. The area is virtually undisturbed, although a portion has been considered for agricultural development.

Source of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Ireland 1982

Drummond 1987

Clayden et al. 1984

Personal Communication:

Choate

ACADIA FOREST BLACK SPRUCE STAND II - 42

County: Sunbury Parish: Maugerville
UTM Coordinates: 21 J/1 19,706800,5101100
Category: ER(82)

Description of Area:

A black spruce forest situated in a flat to gently undulating region. The dominant black spruce are 12 m in height and 20 cm in diameter. White birch and red maple are also present. There has been no significant disturbance in the area since the Acadia Forest Experimental Station established it as a reserve. The stand is an excellent example of a black spruce forest. The Federal Government owns the 19 ha area.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

ACADIA FOREST MAPLE-BIRCH STAND -43

County: Sunbury Parish: Maugerville
UTM Coordinates: 21 J/1, 21 G/16 19,705400,5098200
Category: ER(85)

Description of Area:

A red maple-white birch forest stand. The main tree species are red maple averaging 35 m in diameter and 18 m in height, and white birch averaging 25 cm in diameter and 15 m in height. This stand is a good example of a maple-birch forest association. The Federal Government owns the 4 ha stand.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

PORTOBELLO CREEK WETLAND -44

County: Sunbury Parish: Maugerville, Sheffield
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 20.4500,5087500
Category: W, UB, BB, DW

Description of Area:

This is a large unique wetland area that is vital to the maintenance of local and regionally important wildlife species. It lies within the most extensive region of aquatic habitat in the basin and contains some of the most important duck breeding areas in New Brunswick. The Portobello area is one of the richest lowlands in Eastern Canada and is unique in the Maritimes. Over 250 species of birds and 35 species of mammals have been recorded in the area. The Portobello marshes provide excellent habitat for aquatic furbearers. The surrounding forests provide nesting for black duck, blue winged teal, green winged teal, American goldeneye and wood duck. Migrant flocks of geese and ducks use the site in the fall. This area also has the largest area for deer yarding in the Fredericton Planning Region, and numbers vary from the high hundreds into the thousands.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Stocek

Reid

INDIAN LAKE WETLANDS -45

County: Sunbury Parish: Sheffield
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.711400.5092000
Category: W. UB. BB

Description of Area:

The Indian Lake Wetlands lie within the most extensive region of aquatic habitat in the Saint John River Basin. Some of the most important duck breeding areas in the province can be found here. The area's richness provides suitable habitat for aquatic furbearers. Bodies of water include Little River and Indian Lake.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

ACADIA FOREST BALSAM FIR STAND -46

County: Sunbury Parish: Sheffield
UTM Coordinates: 21 J/1 19.714100.5101900
Category: ER(81)

Description of Area:

This is an excellent example of a typical balsam fir stand. The stand is of uneven age as a result of fire history. Some firs are 41 cm in diameter. White birch and red maple are scattered throughout the stand. This area has not been disturbed since its establishment as a reserve by the Acadia Forest Experimental station. The Federal Government owns this 39 ha stand.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

ACADIA FOREST BLACK SPRUCE STAND III - 47

County: Sunbury Parish: Sheffield
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.712000.5095800
Category: ER(80)

Description of Area:

This excellent example of a black spruce forest is found in a flat to gently undulating region. The black spruce are relatively small with a height of 9 m and a diameter of less than 25 cm. Since its establishment as a reserve by the Acadia Forest Experimental station this area has been undisturbed. The 27 ha is owned by the Federal Government.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

PORTOBELLO CREEK FLOODPLAIN FOREST -48

County: Sunbury Parish: Sheffield, Maugerville
UTM Coordinates: 21 G/16 19.705600, 5087300
Category: ER(78), W

Description of Area:

The area consists of a freshwater marsh and floodplain forest. The marsh is exceptionally fertile, although limited in species diversity. Parts of the floodplain have been heavily cut by private owners which has resulted in destroyed habitat for several nesting bird species. Local hunting pressure is heavy as is recreational use. This area is an excellent representative of a marsh ecosystem. The marsh is one of the best waterfowl reeding habitats in the Maritime provinces. For more information on the bird population see the description in this report for the Portobello Creek Natural Wildlife Habitat (Area 44).

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

LITTLE RIVER -49County: Sunbury Parish: Sheffield/MaugervilleUTM Coordinates: 21G/16 21J/1 19.711500.5092700Category: SN

Description of Area:

Little River is a small river of only 50 km in length. It is unique for it's late fall salmon run, which occurs after the salmon season has ended. There is a good deer and moose population and very old large white pine on the banks. The Department of Natural Resources and Energy has clustered camps on the banks of the river. Runoff from mining operations enters the river and the upper portions of the watershed are logged.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Pilgrim

BABBITS MARSH - 50County: Sunbury Parish: BurtonUTM Coordinates: 21G/16 19,708000,5082000Category: W,UB,BB

Description of Area:

This is one of the few areas in the province where black terns reside. This area contains 1027 ha of excellent quality marsh. Production is limited slightly by reduced fertility.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

MacInnis

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS
CARLETON COUNTY

<u>AREAS</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Moose Mountain	51	75
Moose Mountain Lake	52	76
Oak Mountain Hardwood Ridge	53	77
Moody Hill Deciduous Stand	54	78
Payson Lake	55	79
Plymouth Woods	56	80
Williamstown Lake Wetlands	57	81
Presque Isle Island	58	82
see also:		
Ayers Lake	29	51
Long Lake Mixed Wood Stand	30	52
Main Southwest Miramichi	69	94

MOOSE MOUNTAIN - 51County: Carleton Parish: KentUTM Coordinates: 21J/12 19,603500,5161800Category: RE

Description of Area:

The Gaspé shrew was first recorded in New Brunswick in 1961. Moose Mountain is one of three locations in the province where it has been found. This mammal is vulnerable to habitat destruction and possible overtrapping. This area should be protected from disturbance, logging and construction projects.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Clayden, McAlpine and Guidry
1984

Personal Communication:

McAlpine

MOOSE MOUNTAIN LAKE -52County: Carleton Parish: KentUTM Coordinates: 21 J/12 19.604400.5160500Category: UF

Description of Area:

This lake is unique for its large deposits of lime from snail shells. At one time the lake was mined for its lime.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Christie

OAK MOUNTAIN HARDWOOD RIDGE -53County: Carleton Parish: RichmondUTM Coordinates: 21 G/13, 21 J/4 19.603800, 5194300Category: ER(11).RE

Description of Area:

This ridge is predominantly a sugar maple-beech association. It is moderately rolling to steep and is approximately 120 m above the surrounding land. The sugar maple average 23 cm in diameter and 15 m in height, and the beech are somewhat smaller. Very little disturbance has occurred in this forest community. White ash, ironwood, basswood, and striped maple are found on the fertile upland. This 100 ha ridge is on Crown land. Diverse vegetation includes rare species.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

MOODY HILL DECIDUOUS STAND -54County: Carleton Parish: WakefieldUTM Coordinates: 21 J/4 19,605600,5116800Category: ER(88), RE

Description of Area:

This deciduous forest community has a history of variable disturbance, resulting in densely forested lower slopes and open upper slopes. Sugar maple dominates but beech is also abundant. This area is typical of the deciduous woodlots in the province. The diversity of herb and shrub flora is exceptional. The rare maidenhair fern is found here. This stand is 71 ha in area.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

PAYSON LAKE -55County: Carleton Parish: WakefieldUTM Coordinates: 21 J/5, 21 J/4 19.603900, 512200Category: ER(87)

Description of Area:

Payson Lake is a good example of a shallow dystrophic lake with an organic mud bottom and is located in a gently undulating countryside with many streams. Surrounding wetlands support a typical cedar forest and are dominated by sweet gale, speckled alder, and leather leaf. The area is undisturbed.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

PLYMOUTH WOODS -56County: Carleton Parish: Wakefield/WoodstockUTM Coordinates: 21 J/4 19,602800,5112600Category: RE

Description of Area:

Between the Saint John River and Jackson Falls there are many species of rare plants that grow along the shores of the Meduxnekeag River. These species, which require rich growing conditions, include Carex plantaginea, and Triosteum aurantiacum.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Hinds 1983

Personal Communication:

Christie

WILLIAMSTOWN LAKE WETLANDS -57County: Carleton Parish: WilmotUTM Coordinates: 21 J/5 19,600000,5130000Category: W, UB, BB, DW

Description of Area:

This 4990 ha area of lake and marsh is one of the most important waterfowl habitats in this part of the planning region. This area is made up of marsh and shrub swamp interspersed with open water. A large colony of great blue herons exists on this lake. The presence of wood duck boxes suggests that there is a wood duck population on the lake. A deer yard borders this lake to the immediate south.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Choate 1973

Personal Communication:

Alward

Reid

PRESQUE ISLE ISLAND - 58

County: Carleton Parish: Peel
UTM Coordinates: 21J/15 19.607800, 5139200
Category: 0

Description of Area:

The area is unique for the wild grapes growing on the Saint John River shoreline. Some of these plants are very large with stalks as big as an adult's wrist.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Alward

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS
VICTORIA COUNTY

<u>AREA</u>	<u>I.D. NO.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Little River	59	84
Sisson Branch Reservoir	60	85
Shea Lake	61	86
Plaster Rock Limestone Cliffs	62	87
Shea Lake Hemlock Ridge	63	88
Stewart Plain Red Pine Stand	64	89
Bald Peak	65	90
Blue Mountain Red Pine Stand	66	91
Sisson Branch Reservoir Gorge	67	92
Tobique Valley	68	93

LITTLE RIVER - 59

County: Victoria Parish: Denmark
UTM Coordinates: 21 J/13 19.599700.5188900
Category: RE

Description of Area:

Furbish lousewort grows at a site on the banks of the Saint John River at the mouth of the Little River.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Hinds 1963

Personal Communication:

Landauer

SISSON BRANCH RESERVOIR -60County: Victoria Parish: Denmark/ LorneUTM Coordinates: 21 0/6 19.629000.5240600Category: SN, UF, BB, RE, DW

Description of Area:

This lake supports a population of landlocked salmon. It is an isolated area with only one camp on the lake. The area includes a population of breeding ospreys and a large deer yard. The lake is managed for flow control purposes and water fluctuations are frequent. (See also Sisson Branch Reservoir Gorge - 67.)

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Pilgrim

SHEA LAKE -61County: Victoria Parish: GordonUTM Coordinates: 21 J/14 19,625000,5190500Category: RE, DW

Description of Area:

Shea Lake is the site of the largest assemblage of orchids in the province (18 species), including the rare and endangered Amerochis rotundifolia. The site is owned by the Fraser Company. (See also Shea Lake Hemlock Ridge - 63.)

Sources of Information

Publications:

Hinds 1983

Personal Communication:

Christie

Landauer

PLASTER ROCK LIMESTONE CLIFFS -62County: Victoria Parish: GordonUTM Coordinates: 21 J/14 19.623000.5196500Category: RE

Description of Area:

These are unique limestone cliffs with several rare plants including Carex concinna growing on the limestone ledges.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Hinds 1983

Personal Communication:

Landauer

SHEA LAKE HEMLOCK RIDGE -63County: Victoria Parish: GordonUTM Coordinates: 21 J/14 19,624800,5189800Category: ER(13)

Description of Area:

This site is an old growth climax stand of eastern hemlock, such as is seldom seen in the province. Trees include tolerant eastern hemlock, balsam fir, and eastern white cedar. The outstanding eastern hemlocks are up to 79 cm in diameter and 17 m in height. The ground and shrub vegetation is particularly diverse. The area (36 ha) is inaccessible, undisturbed and privately owned.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

STEWART PLAIN RED PINE STAND -64County: Victoria Parish: GordonUTM Coordinates: 21 J/14 19.632200.5191700Category: ER(12)

Description of Area:

This is an even aged red pine stand on well drained sandy soil. The 70 year old red pines average 25 cm in diameter and 18 m in height. Extensive pure stands of even aged red pine are uncommon in the province. Because of easy access this area has been disturbed considerably. These 24 ha of forest are Crown land.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

BALD PEAK -65County: Victoria Parish: LorneUTM Coordinates: 21 0/3 19,643400,5225900Category: ER(29)

Description of Area:

The talus slopes of this mountain peak are unstable with evidence of frequent shifting of rocks ranging from 0.5 to 1 m in diameter. White birch is the principal tree species on the slopes, with more white spruce and American mountain ash on the top. There is very little evidence of disturbance. This site is typical of treeless higher peaks in the area. This 39 ha peak is privately owned.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

BLUE MOUNTAIN RED PINE STAND -66County: Victoria Parish: LorneUTM Coordinates: 21 0/3 19,631500.5215600Category: ER(14)

Description of Area:

An even aged red pine stand. The red pine occupy 95% of this 50 ha stand and average 30 cm in diameter and 21 m in height. This isolated mountain has suffered very little ecological damage. Forest communities characterized by extensive red pine are rarely found in the province.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Wein 1975

Personal Communication:

SISSON BRANCH RESERVOIR GORGE -67County: Victoria Parish: LorneUTM Coordinates: 21-06 19,637900,5235700Category: BB, UB, RE, DW

Description of Area:

This gorge lies just below the dam on the Sisson Branch Reservoir. Some extremely rare plants grow in this area. This is the only location in the province with a population of the rare plant Arnica angustifolia. A large colony of great blue heron lives just below the dam, nesting in large pine on the north side of the gorge.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Hinds 1983

Personal Communication:

Landauer

Christie

TOBIQUE VALLEY - 68

County: Victoria Parish: Gordon
UTM Coordinates: 21J/14 19,619500,5188000
Category: RE

Description of Area:

The yellow-nosed or rock vole inhabits the mossy talus slopes or the rock outcrops of the valley. The species should be protected from disturbance, logging, and construction projects.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Clayden, McAlpine and Guidry
1984

Personal Communication:

McAlpine

MAIN SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI 69County: York/Carleton Parish: Douglas/Stanley/Kent/AberdeenUTM Coordinates: 20.321900.5216900Category: SN

Description of Area:

Important rivers and associated tributaries include:

Main Southwest Miramichi River
North Branch Miramichi River
South Branch Miramichi River
Clearwater Stream
McKiel River
Taxis River
Sisters Lakes
McLean Brook
Burnthill Brook

The Miramichi drainage is the largest producer of Atlantic Salmon in New Brunswick. It also supports important brook trout and sea trout sport fisheries. Within the Fredericton Planning Region, the forest industry is the greatest source of disturbance. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of Natural Resources and Energy have several established inland fisheries management programs in the associated waters.

Sources of Information

Publications:

Personal Communication:

Cronin

Seymour

Appendix 1

REFERENCES

1. Choate, J. S. 1973. Wildlife Resources of the Saint John River Basin, New Brunswick. The Saint John River Basin Board Report No. 8 (a).
2. Clayden, S. R., McAlpine, D. F. and C. Guidry. 1984. Rare and Vulnerable Species in New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Museum. Publications in Natural Sciences No. 2, St. John, N.B.
3. Drummond, Scott. 1987. An Evaluation of Bull Pasture Bog. N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy.
4. Environment Canada. 1974. A Proposal to Preserve Portobello Creek as Wildlife Habitat. Canadian Wildlife Service.
5. Environment Canada. 1985. Birdwatching New Brunswick Canada. Canadian Wildlife Service. Tourism New Brunswick.
6. Ireland, Robert R. 1982. Moss Flora of the Maritime Provinces. National Museum of Natural Sciences.
7. Hinds, H. R. 1983. The Rare Vascular Plants of New Brunswick. National Museums of Canada, Syllogus No. 50, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa.
8. McAlpine, D. F., Gorham, S. W. and A. D. B. Heward. 1980. Distributional Status and Aspects of the Biology of the Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*) in New Brunswick. Journ. New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, NB.
9. Pearce, P. A. 1985. The Fredericton Wildlife Management Area. New Brunswick Naturalist, 14(2): 86-87.
10. Stoczek, R. F. 1982. Environmentally Significant Areas in the Saint John Planning Region of New Brunswick. New Brunswick Department of the Environment, Fredericton, N.B.
11. Stoczek, R. F. and P. A. Pearce. 1981. Status and Breeding Success of New Brunswick Bald Eagles. Canadian Field-Naturalist 95 (4): 428-433.
12. Wein, R.W. 1975. Ecological Reserves in New Brunswick. University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Appendix 2

List of Information Sources

1. F. Alward, Valley Naturalists, Florenceville, N.B. (Natural History)
2. B. Ayer, Department of the Environment, Fredericton, N.B. (Freshwater Habitat)
3. D. Busby, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Fredericton, N.B. (Birds)
4. D. Cartwright, Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton, N.B. (Furbearers)
5. J.S. Choate, Department of the Environment, Fredericton, N.B. (Wildlife)
6. D. Christie, N.B. Museum, Saint John, N.B. (Natural History)
7. P. Cronin, Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Kingsclear, N.B. (Fisheries)
8. E. Hudgins, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Sackville, N.B. (Wetlands)
9. D. Kimball, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Fredericton, N.B. (Birds)
10. I. Landauer, Plaster Rock, N.B. (Plants)
11. A. MacInnis, Ducks Unlimited (Canada), Fredericton, N.B.
12. D. McAlpine, New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B. (Reptiles)
13. P. Pearce, Can. Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Fredericton, N.B. (Birds, Endangered Species)
14. W. Pilgrim, Department of the Environment, Fredericton, N.B. (Fisheries)
15. T. Reid, Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Kingsclear, N.B. (Wildlife)
16. W. Sangster, McAdam, N.B. (McAdam Bird Sanctuary)
17. R. Stocck, Maritime Forest Ranger School, Fredericton, N.B. (Wildlife, Fisheries, Endangered Species)
18. J. Tims, Department of the Environment, Fredericton, N.B. (Acid Rain)